SOUTH VIET NAM In Struggle

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editorial

Nixon Is Digging His Own Grave

THE American imperialists have been committing in Indochina the most heinous crimes in man's history, which the Vietnamese, the peoples of Indochina, of the United States and all over the world have been condemning with force.

Putting to use its great economic and military potentials, modern science and technology, the US has been waging an unprecedentedly cruel war of aggression against the South Vietnamese and Indochinese peoples. Motivated by the dream of regaining a strong posture in a losing situation, the Nixon administration, ever since its coming to office, has added untold brutalities with its so-called "Vietnamization."

Realities in Viet Nam over the past two years and more have shown that the project is tantamount to prolonging and expanding aggression and to continuing US military occupation, and neo-colonialist domination in South Viet Nam at the cost of more Vietnamese blood and sweat. It is obviously a vicious scheme and a war strategy challenging the national fundamental rights of the Vietnamese, Cambodians and Laos, and thwarting the aspirations for peace of the Indochinese, American and world peoples.

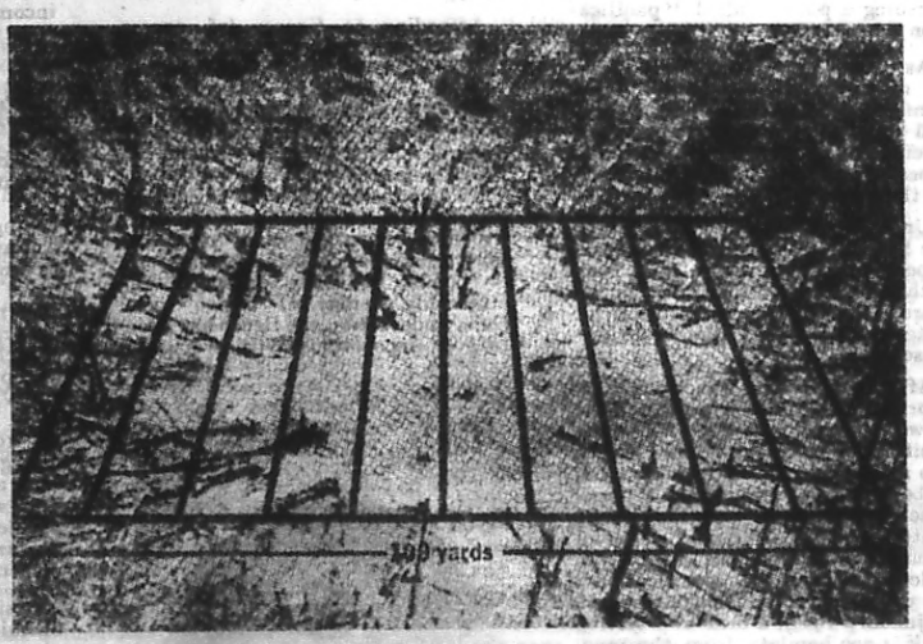
TO everyone's knowledge, the backbone of Vietnamization has been the rural pacification program named "accelerated pacification" then "special pacification" and now "1971 joint development and common defence" program. It is in essence a plan to concentrate the population with most atrocious means. According to incomplete data released by the SVN Committee for Investigation on US Crimes, in over two years' office of the Nixon administration, more than 3,000 out of the 11,000 hamlets in South Viet Nam were devastated, burned or levelled, at least 200,000 people arrested and tortured in jails and "tiger cage"-type camps, not counting thousands of patriots secretly suppressed.

US Congress statistics put Vietnamese killed or injured by Americans and Saigon administration agents in 1970 alone at 125,000, one-third of which were children under 13.

In South Vietnamese urban centres, round-ups have never been discontinued, people standing for peace, for neutralism have been subjected to terror, and spoliating policies of the worst kind put into effect simultaneously with an obscurantist culture and a corrupt way of life in the service of Vietnamization.

In execution of the pacification program, the American and Saigon administrations have stepped up sweeps to an unheard-of level of dastardliness. From early 1969 to August 1970, the US used 2.1 million tons of bombs and 2.3 million tons of artillery shells, namely, more than the tonnage it had utilized in World War II, or the equivalent of 340 A-bombs dropped on Hiroshima.

(Continued on page 6)



Everywhere, in South Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos and the very USA, the American imperialists have been committing crimes unprecedented in man's history

- A US 7.5-ton bomb crater as large as a football ground in South Viet Nam
- Victims of a US terrorist raid in Cambodia
- Victims of a terror in Kent (USA)
- Victim of US pellet bomb in Laos

"PACIFICATION," US-Saigon Monstrous Crime

TO carry out their aggression and maintain the US neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam, the American authorities have for years been pursuing a policy called "pacification" in this country.

As early as under Ngo Dinh Diem, in 1955-1956, they mounted large numbers of "pacification" sweeps and set up "prosperity zones," "refugees camps," "resettlement zones"... in a bid to lay an iron grip on the population.

Under Kennedy, they put forth the Staley — Taylor plan in the wild hope of pacifying South Viet Nam within 18 months, then the McNamara - Nguyen Khanh project for a step-by-step pacification by priority sectors.

After Operation Junction City (April 1967), Johnson promoted the "two pincers" strategy of which pacification constituted one of the two main aspects. In November 1968, on being removed from the US presidency, to vamp up his credit shattered by so many shameful failures, he worked out a program called "accelerated pacification" for 3 months (from November 1968 to January 1969), aimed at wresting back 1,200 hamlets from the revolutionary hold.

When assuming power, Nixon paid particular attention to that question. He considered "pacification" as the second of the two principal components of his "Vietnamization of the war" policy (February 25, 1971 address). From January 1969 to June 1969, the Yankees extended the "accelerated pacification" program. From July 1969 to June 1970, they put into effect the so-called "rural pacification and development," then, from July 1970 to February 1971, the "special pacification and development." And presently, a new "pacification and development" scheme is under way, scheduled for one year, from March 1971 to March 1972, under the label of "local common defense and development" project.

In 1969, the "pacification" budget of the Saigon administration amounted to 9 billion South Vietnamese piasters. According to *AFP* (*New York*, April 7, 1971) the US earmarked one billion for the current "new pacification and development program." 800 "pacification" teams comprising 44,000 men were formed and put under the command of 7,400 American "advisors" (according to the February 2, 1970 report of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee). In 1969, fifty per cent of US troops' activities and eighty per cent of the puppet regulars' activities in South Viet Nam were devoted to the "pacification" job. All "pacification" projects have been conceived by the US and carried out under US supervision. According to many sources, the current "new pacification and development" program is the direct responsibility of the Pentagon and CIA.

Hai Lang district, Quang Tri province, with its 80,000 inhabitants, in 1968-1969, received over 1,028,000 bombs and shells of all calibres. As many as 472 bombs were dumped on Tay Ha Dong, a hamlet with only 7 households south of Da Nang. Chau Lan, a 12 - home hamlet, in only one month, received more than 7,000 shells. From the Binh Duc base, My Tho province, every night, the enemy fired from 1,000 to 6,000 shells on the surrounding villages of which many were blotted out with no tree, no house left, such as Kim Son (My Tho), Phu Duc, Phu Tuc (Ben Tre)..

According to figures (of course highly conservative) released by the US Defense Department, from early 1969 to August 1970, in 20 months under Nixon, the US aggressors used 2,131,334 tons of bombs and 2,292,125 tons of shells in the Indochina theatre, mostly in South Viet Nam. This amount of explosive is equivalent to that of 340 Hiroshima-type A-bombs. If in 4 years of Johnson's presidency, over 3,180,000 tons of bombs had been dropped, i.e. a monthly average of 66,000 tons, then, under Nixon, the figure has risen to over 106,000 tons. With over 4,000

Victim of US napalm bombs

planes of various types and nearly 2,500 artillery pieces, daily and hourly, they have been sowing death and destruction all over South Viet Nam.

Strategic B.52s not only have been massively and continuously bombing sparsely populated mountain areas, but also populous areas in the Mekong Delta and coastal regions, and even localities some 10km from Saigon. For instance, on March 1 and 20, B.52's blitzed the overpopulated villages of Luong Hoa, Luong Phu and Long My in Ben Tre province, killing 85 people and wounding many others.

Over 1,000 US - Saigon warships, day and night, have been wantonly bombarding all riverine and coastal regions. In the 2 provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien, for example, in the first month of 1970, on an average, every day US warships fired over 800 shells and over 20,000 bullets on coastal villages.

Chemical warfare has been carried out routinely and on a large scale. In using toxic chemicals against crops and livestock, the aggressors intend to destroy the people's sources of life, and drive them into concentration camps. According to incomplete statistics, from August 1961 when toxic agents began to be used in South Viet Nam, to late 1970, they sprayed an area of 6,100,000 hectares, poisoning over 1,600,000 people of whom many died. Lethal gases, too, were widely employed. During numbers of "pacification" raids, gases were blown into anti-bombardment shelters, killing everybody there. In Ba Lang An and Son My, in January and February 1969, gas-attacks took place in 15 localities. In Son My, the raiders insufflated gas into an underground, killing 12 old people and children. In a "pacification" sweep into Phuong Ha, Phuong Phi and Vinh Hoi areas, Phu Cat district, Binh Dinh province, from May 1 to 15, 1970, the enemy used gas mines and grenades, gas bags and insufflator - applied gas against all civilian shelters, poisoning hosts of people ; in an underground, 10 people, mostly women and children, died on the spot from exposure.

Besides bombs and shells and toxic chemicals, the aggressors have been also resorting to tanks, armours and bulldozers to level villages and hamlets. Hai Lang district, Quang Tri, from 1965 to late 1969, was subject to 3,461 sweeps during which the raiders massacred 1,026 people and wounded 553 others, mostly old-agers, women and children, raped 1,075 women, burned and levelled 23,206 houses, temples, pagodas and schools, 4,586 hectares of fields and orchards, 182 dyke sections and 124,250 graves ; the survivors were forcibly concentrated in Hai Lang district capital and Sia township ; all the district with an 80,000 population was turned into a no-man's land. An area 32 km long by 15-20 km wide around Da Nang, was flattened. From March 1965, when US combat troops moved in Da Nang, to March 1966, they completely destroyed this area, burned over 40,000 houses, temples, pagodas and schools, massacred 4,650 people, wounded 5,276 and took 6,201 others away to be tortured and beaten up. Go Noi area, Quang Nam province, with its 6 villages and 45,000 inhabitants, was subjected to this extermination policy from April 1966 to 1969, when it became a flat land without a living soul. The surroundings of Saigon, too, have been heavily ravaged. All the villages and hamlets on a stretch of some hundred kilometers from Saigon to Tay Ninh provincial capital, have been razed to the ground: villages such as Thanh Duc, Phuoc Thanh, Gia Loc, An Tinh, Thai My... have been levelled by bulldozers. Over 20 villages along the Vam Co Dong river in Long An province have been blotted out by bombs and shells, toxic agents and bulldozers. According to incomplete data, since Nixon's inauguration, more than 3,000 hamlets or over 26 per cent of the total of hamlets in South Viet Nam, have been heavily devastated. Many "pacification" operations have been going on from month to month, occasionally for a year, such as the one codenamed Frederic Hill in Quang Tin from March 1970 to March 1971, another codenamed Iron Mountain from March 18, 1970 to March 1, 1971.

During "pacification" sweeps, US, Saigon and satellite troops open fire at random and commit mass murders. Son My-type slaughters have systematically been perpetrated all over South Viet Nam. Since Nixon entered the White House, they have been occurring all the more frequently, such as the slaying and liquidation of 1,500 people in Ba Lang An (Quang Ngai) in February and March 1969, that of over 700 people in 5 villages of Thang Binh district (Quang Nam) on November 11 and 12, 1969, that of over 100 people in Binh Duong, same district, on September 16, 1970, that of 153 people in Suoi Che and Ca Lui (Phu Yen) on October 18 and 19, 1970, etc.

Having forced the population into concentration camps, the US aggressors and their wicked thugs have been carrying out "purges." A typical case: in March 1969, they made away with 1,200 inhabitants of Ba Lang An in the high seas. According to still incomplete statistics, in 1969, in 20 concentration camps in Quang Nam 2,651 people were tortured or beaten to incapacity (of whom hundreds died), 1,135 were starved to death, 7,421 children left in the lurch or orphaned.

When this state of things becomes simply intolerable, the internees rise up and demand to be sent back to their villages, downright repression takes place, for instance, the February 22, 1969 terror against 10,000 Sedan nationals in the Kong H'Ring concentration camp (Kontum) in which aircraft, armours, artillery and infantry troops were called in to wantonly attack the camp, killing 350 people and wounding thousands of others. In Go Su, Nghia Trang village, Quang Ngai province, in October 1969, as sick people asked for medicines, the authorities ordered them to be administered with toxic agents said to be detergents, killing 197 people at one time.

WITH their "pacification" policy, the US and quislings have been perpetrating innumerable crimes against the South Vietnamese people. Thousands of hamlets have been erased, millions of people killed or maimed or deprived of all property, houses, fields and orchards and doomed to a dog's life in concentration camps, in "strategic hamlets"... ; even the dead cannot rest in peace : tombs have been levelled in large numbers with no trace left. W. Colby, in charge of the US pacification program in South Viet Nam, owned that from the beginning of the US war of aggression in South Viet Nam to April 21, 1971, there were over 5,800,000 civilian casualties and victims of forcible removals (nearly one-third of the South Vietnamese population) (*AP*—April 21, 1971).

Obviously, "pacification" forms part of the US imperialists' policy of genocide whose aim is to drown the South Vietnamese people in an ocean of blood in the hope of bringing the survivors to their knees and forcing them to accept to be their slaves. This constitutes the cruellest offence against the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights, and a grave challenge to all human rights, international law and the whole progressive mankind's conscience.

More on Thieu-Ky Wrangle

Ky (*to Nixon*):
— Dear Sir, I want to divorce!

THE fight in the Saigon stable has become ever fiercer. Thieu has been using his power to oust all Ky's remaining clients from his corrupt administrative machine, in order to isolate his rival completely.

From the trusted men whom Ky had put in important positions in the "presidential palace" to provincial governors, all have been dismissed one after another by Thieu in cabinet reshuffles. Such stabs in the back truly have made Ky stagger. The most effective blow so far of Thieu has been the "corruption charge." In both cabinet shake-ups in 1968 and 1969 in which Huong had replaced Loc and had been superceded by Khiem, and most recently in that of June 12, 1971 aimed at clearing the way for the forthcoming "presidential" election farce, Thieu resorted to the same "anti-corruption" trick.

Resolved to be elected for another term, Thieu has been striving to sweep away all the "vestiges" of the "war cabinet" formerly set up by Ky, or as a Saigon paper has said, he is "determined to break from the past (as a man of Ky's party) and prepare for the future (the presidency). However, Thieu's old stroke now has taken on some new complexion. His "corruption" charge is connected with the "drug traffic." Thieu was sly and and ruthless enough to get a list of 80 government officials "involved in the pot racket from E. Bunker before he left Saigon for Washington (UPI-June 13, 1971). Thieu unhesitatingly turned the finance and the racial ministers, two state ministers and many other high officials, mostly Ky's followers into offenders. Obviously, Thieu has killed two birds with one stone: eliminate Ky's men, and at the same time please his American bosses who have been greatly worrying about the marijuana scandel.

The sacking of Ky's trusted men was a vicious move of Thieu, which not only aimed at weakening his rival but also knocking him out before the race started. This was disclosed by the adoption by the Saigon "House of Representatives" of Thieu's draft electoral law which included a provision stipulating that a candidate for president must be nominated by 40 "MPs" or 100 provincial "deputies." To this end, Thieu has been resorting to threats and bribes. On the one hand, he ordered his agents to manhandle a number of "opposition" MPs or send anonymous letters menacing them with assassination. The "opposition" party press including Ky's own newspaper was repeatedly confiscated and fined. As for other MPs, Thieu invited them to dinner parties and paid for each of their votes 700,000 piastres (Saigon currency). Finally Thieu rammed his bill through. The Washington Star *said on June 8 that the Saigon House of Representatives had passed this law under Thieu's pressure. The restriction in the law will also hit Ky. If Thieu remains the only candidate, the election will be a sheer farce.*

Ky has on many occasions repented on his blunder made four years ago. But as he is a "strong" man who once headed a group of "young turks," took the "legislative power" in his hands and looked down on Thieu, Ky will not sit idle. With his blunt way of speaking, he will not hesitate to vituperate Thieu. If he cannot kick him out, Ky will heap curses on his adversary who will have to take them into account. In addition, Ky is relying on some American influence behind him which also wants to ruin Nixon's chances at the 1972 election in the USA by spoiling Thieu's now, if Nixon wants to "swim and sink" together with the latter. That is why Ky is likely to lash out into torrents of abuses. He has complained that as he is poor he cannot afford to buy votes like someone (Thieu-Ed.) He has denounced Thieu's faked victory in South Laos and lie about the "government" control of 99% of the villages and hamlets in South Viet Nam. If it was true, Ky said, the war would have ceased long ago. He even clamoured that Thieu was a renegade, a traitor to the people and a henchman of foreign countries. Ky has also taken the US to task because he is quite aware that everything in Saigon is supervised by the Yankees.

What is the philosophy of Ky, an unmanageable horse being driven into a corner? That of a dog in the manger, who still hopes to snatch a choice morsel.

The rivalry between Thieu and Ky has become so bitter that they can no longer join hands. Surely more "picturesque" scenes will unfold.

NIEN NGUYEN

Who Are They?

A Gang of Unrepresentative Traitors

— They [Thieu-Ky] know that their regime is not legal and authentic, as far as popular support is concerned.

The New York Times, December 9, 1965.

— One of the tragedies in South Viet Nam is the lack of a leader supported by the masses.

The New York Herald Tribune, April 3, 1966.

— No government in Saigon has enjoyed broad and lasting support from the people. This is a difficulty and so to say a shameful experience for the US ambassadors and officials in Viet Nam.

The New York Times, April 25, 1966.

— The people have no more confidence in the government... The fact is that they pay no heed to its plans.

BBC, February 25, 1968.

— The Constitution is sometimes praised as a talisman. Sometimes it is regarded as a shield hiding a dagger. And sometimes it is considered a stick not to grope the way with but to fight a brawl with.

Chinh Luan, Saigon, June 15, 1968.

— Your government does not represent the whole of South Viet Nam. Let your ambassador and you remember this.

Harriman to *Pham Dang Lam* in Paris, *Reuter*, November 5, 1968.

— The present regime in Saigon does not represent many important strata of the people even in the areas it controls in South Viet Nam.

A representative of the US National Council of Churches in Paris, UPI, January 23, 1969.

— The Thieu-Ky regime does not represent the broad masses of the people in South Viet Nam, and is repressing democratic freedoms.

Message of the American Traders' Movement for Peace in Viet Nam to Nixon, March 1969.

— The United States has foolishly committed its prestige to a rotten political regime which does not represent anybody, for it has never enjoyed popular support in South Viet Nam.

McGovern, UPI, May 28, 1969.

— Everybody agrees that the Thieu government has no real ties with broad masses of the countrymen and citizens, it has not been supported by "genuine" nationalists and surely Thieu has never had any mass support.

The Baltimore Sun, June 2, 1969.

— It is hard to say that this cabinet represents the people.

Tran Van Tuyen, Secretary-Generalof *the Nationalist Party*, *Reuter*, September 2, 1969.

— The South Viet Nam people view the election as a shabby farce... For General Thieu who controls the National Assembly and the provincial councils will choose his opponent, and thus the election will proceed exactly as planned.

McGovern, UPI, June 8, 1971.

— Nixon is striving to put on the Thieu-Ky-Khiem traitors a "contitutional," "legal" and "democratic" face. But the opinion mentioned above exposes the US President as a deceiver of the American people, and tears off the masks of a clique of traitors in US pay, who represent nobody in South Viet Nam.

In the Cities

— On June 1, a strike was staged by 300 transport workers in Saigon Port for the Saigon Economy Ministry to increase the freight rate for them to cope with the rising cost of living.

— On the morning of June 3, after a week-long stoppage, over 300 workers at Gia Dinh noodle company demonstrated at the TU office against their managers' dismissal of 100 workers and withholding of their wages.

— On June 4, workers of the Cotton Company "Tu Cuong" in Cholon marched to the Saigon Labour office to protest their bosses' decision to dismiss them collectively and require them to find employment and settle the matters of their wages and allowances.

— At its extraordinary conference held also on June 4, the Seamen Trade Union denounced the Saigon administration's militarization of the mercantile marine to serve the US aggressive war. The conference resolved that the workers would launch a general strike should the authorities refuse to end their sabotage activities within the union.

— On the night of June 5 and 6, a "sit-in lasting all night" was organized by over 200 male and female workers at the Saigon jute mill to protest against the managers' arbitrary dismissal of 450 workers. On June 6, the action entered its 16th day.

— 150 workers at Detergent Visso Company in Saigon continued their action against the bosses' arbitrary dismissal of masses of workers. It received wholehearted support and food parcels from workers of the Saigon Trade Union Organizations.

— On June 7, over 150 female workers at the Australia Hotel (Saigon) walked out against the managers' sweating and plan to sack them.

The labour agitation in the past days for higher wages, against dismissals, exploitation and deception by the capitalist managers supported by the Saigon administration gives lie to Nguyen Van Thieu's boast of his regime's "social achievements" and "social justice."

Seizures of newspapers

Confiscation and fining of dailies have become a routine in Saigon. On June 17 alone, 15 dailies in Saigon were seized and banned by Nguyen Van Thieu. This brought to 59 the number of papers victimized for the first 17 days of June, 1971. The *Lap Truong* alone has been confiscated 17 times.

NAM BO

Keeps the Initiative and Its Posture of Relentless Offensive

AS the most populated and richest region of South Viet Nam, Nam Bo has become a vast battlefront on which the US and its quislings have been mounting furious attacks and nurturing big ambitions. By making the Mekong River Delta — the major part of Nam Bo — a "key pacification area," they hope to quench the revolutionary masses' movement, "flush out" the people's liberation armed forces, liquidate the revolutionary cadres and re-impose their neo-colonialist rule. They stop at no brutality including carpet bombings by B.52 strategic aircraft and large-scale sprays of toxic chemicals to consolidate the eastern part of Nam Bo into their most important strategic terrain where mobile and crack forces are concentrated and outer perimeters for the defence of Saigon, their biggest sanctuary in South Viet Nam.

They boast that the 3rd and 4th army corps areas (that is Nam Bo) have become secure as a result of the remarkable success of the "pacification" program, but reality on the battlefield is at variance with their swagger. The stubborn and ever mounting resistance of armed peasants who are willing to die has inflicted on the enemy one reverse after another. The US-puppets have been exerting every effort to pacify Nam Bo, but the majority of the Viet Cong infrastructure all remains intact, the adversary has enough means to prevent "Vietnamisation" at any moment they like (from the report of US Senate investigating mission in early 1970). "Pacification" has shown signs of exhaustion, especially in the Mekong River Delta (*Le Monde* — June 30, 1970).

The Nam Bo armed forces and people have overcome countless difficulties and gone through tremendous trials, dauntlessly and steadfastly clung to the battlefield, valiantly foiled series of "kill all, destroy all and burn all" operations designed to devastate large regions and herd the people, wiped out a big enemy force and a large quantity of war materials. The U Minh Victory in West Nam Bo in the first few months of 1971 was a typical illustration of the stamina of the army and people of the Nam Bo delta in their confrontation with adverse large scale "pacification" raids. The deployment of the regional forces in such raids only cost the enemy whole companies wiped out, while the fielding of regular forces in larger operations entailed heavier losses without reaching any objectives. Meanwhile, the PLAF attacked the enemy without let-up, combined their actions with the people's uprisings in strategic hamlets, to wrest back the control of the country, level a series of posts and military subsectors, pull down by big chunks the system of disguised concentration camps, gain hold of important communication lines and shatter the enemy repressive machinery. US-Saigon strategic passivity and impasse on a delta battlefield like Nam Bo in the past few years has become irremediable. This losing posture which was generated while Nixon was compelled to operate piece-meal troop withdrawals aggravated his predicament and led him to the disastrous decision to invade Cambodia. With this aggressive move, the US and its hirelings hoped to destroy their opponent's "sanctuary," to ensure security for their "rear," especially the Nam Bo battlefield. But they gained nothing with this "gamble." For over a year now, the army and people in Nam Bo, especially in the Mekong Delta, have got the upper hand on all battlefields and repeatedly struck hard at the adversary "pacification" plan. They have closely combined military and political actions with agitation work among the enemy troops, big and medium-size unit with small unit engagements, stepped up guerilla warfare, and plunged the US-puppets deeper in the quagmire of failure. Especially, in the first 6 months of this year, the army and people of the Mekong Delta closely co-operated with the fighters on Highway number 9, in South Laos, Highway number 7 in Cambodia and other battlefields in South Viet Nam. They constantly pushed up attacks and uprisings in the delta provinces, beat off enemy raids and at the same time made deep thrusts into their rear, overran US-Saigon joint bases, encircled and levelled many posts. In only one drive of offensives in mid-May this year, over 200 posts in 3 provinces along Highway 4 were assaulted, forced to withdraw or blotted out, and 50,000 people rose up to wrest back their right to be masters of their land. In the first half of 1971, 1,500 posts in West Nam Bo came under fire, over 400 of them razed to the ground. The guerillas and regional forces also helped 140,000 people tear down 650 strategic hamlets and 11,500 families return to their own villages.

In East Nam Bo, though supported by a large number of American troops, the Saigon soldiers have had to dig in in dense clusters to defend Saigon, but vainly. Guerilla warfare in the region has unceasingly been developing. Especially in the provinces north of Saigon, the PLAF are still applying constant pressure. The surroundings of Saigon city though lying inside the "security belts" remain unsafe. To keep the enemy busy everywhere and at all times so that they cannot send regional mobile forces to the rescue of their battered troops is our extensive tactics in East Nam Bo in particular and in the whole Nam Bo in general.

Nam Bo has been upholding its indomitable tradition since the first colonialist soldier set foot on this stretch of land. Nam Bo was in the van in the war of resistance against the French colonialists and also the homeland of the generalized uprisings in the current war of resistance against the US aggressors for national salvation.

The Nam Bo population have stood up to all enemy atrocious measures and to all kinds of "pacification" plans from "accelerated pacification" and "special pacification" to the current one called "defence of the countryside and regional development." The Nam Bo army and people have never bowed to violence. They have tirelessly fought and won success after success.

As admitted by an American Defense Under-Secretary, like their countrymen throughout South Viet Nam, the Nam Bo people, old and young men alike, in the cities as well as in the country, in the liberated or enemy-held areas, are all Vietnamese who, under the direction of their leaders, have been constantly fighting and overcoming all difficulties with a self-denying spirit, precisely to realize an objective: national independence.

Nam Bo is resolved to preserve its dauntless and heroic tradition, and to live up to its glorious title of "Brass Wall of the Fatherland."

THANH HONG

PLAF in Mekong Delta ready to slam murderous fire on any adverse strongholds

BOOKS under Bombs and Shells

"WHEREVER the guns boom, art is silent."

This rule does not apply to the peoples who struggle with weapons in hand against imperialist aggression to defend freedom and national independence.

In South Viet Nam, Washington wages an aggressive war of utmost barbarity. There the cruellest cannibals of the twentieth century pile up crimes against our people, in an attempt at driving us back to the Stone Age. However, their bombs and shells cannot stifle our ebullient life and destroy our multimillenary culture or burn our pages of patriotic resistance against US aggression.

Even during the darkest days of the revolution, clandestine documents, newspapers and books were put out, rallying the masses for armed resistance. President Ho Chi Minh's works have blazed our trail, galvanized us and taught us this truth that "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." Pamphlets on "The NFL Political Programme," "The Programme of Action of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam" ... were timely issued to guide all strata of the population.

Before having printing-houses, we had recourse to makeshift means (clay, jelly, stearic paper, lithography ...) to do our fighting. Thus, to vulgarise defence means against incendiary bombs and chemicals, we have published "US genocide crimes," "Against incendiary bombs," "Against US chemical products" ...

How moved we feel when looking into the burnt-out and bloodstained pages we see the image of our children fallen while learning! And how clever are the stratagems used to put out books in the enemy-held areas! Thus the NFL Political Programme or its 10-point overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem is camouflaged under a pocket-book with a cover portraying a mythological genie or featuring a medical advertisement.

The Liberation fighter, ready to give his life to save life, cherishes these booklets of a rudimentary aspect which he carries in his knapsack during his operations. There he draws general knowledge, or studies the art to cope with tanks and helicopters. Thanks to popular support, the light of the just cause propagated by these poorly-printed pages penetrates the puppet units in spite of barbed wire and strongholds.

Books answer a need of the people in struggle. All popular organizations, all revolutionary branches of activities publish books. Political, military, scientific, literary and didactic publications are made in caves, undergrounds, palm-leaf huts or in our Tran Phu and Giai Phong printing-houses.

We have the pleasure to present in this IBA-1971 exhibition a certain number of publications put out on the South Viet Nam battlefield. They do not excel by their typographia or decorative art, but it is our hope that they will give you an idea of our efforts over the past eight years under US bombs and shells.

LAI GIANG

Publications put out on the South Viet Nam battlefield

In Our Liberated Zone

• On the occasion of the 2nd founding anniversary of the RSVN PRG, rallies were held by Revolutionary People's Committees and mass organizations at province, city, township, townlet etc... levels, and greetings were sent to Dr Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the NFL Central Committee and Chairman of the Advisory Council to the PRG; and to Mr Huynh Tan Phat, President of the RSVN PRG.

All the messages highlighted the achievements recorded in the last twenty months in combat, production and building of the free zone, set the main tasks to be fulfilled in the coming period, and expressed absolute confidence in the leadership of the NFL and RSVN PRG.

Uninterrupted progress of Western Nam Bo educational and medical branches

Education: Under the revolutionary power, the Western Nam Bo people have been stubbornly defending existing educational establishments and helping the administrative organs set up hundreds of new ones, providing regular education to over 25,300 pupils. In only 20 months, the Ca Mau provincial authorities opened 179 new schools or classes with a school population of nearly 10,000.

The anti-illiteracy and complementary education drive has also made headway: in Rach Gia, Can Tho, Soc Trang and Ca Mau provinces, from 70 to 80 per cent of cadres of all branches, and liberation fighters and civilians attended literacy or complementary education courses. In the same period, the Western Nam Bo Education Department trained 150 new primary and elementary school teachers. The Tra Vinh, Soc Trang and Ca Mau Education Boards paid particular attention to the publication of text-books and building of new class-rooms and schools for tens of thousands of pupils of Khmer origin.

Health service: The medical authorities from provinces down to villages encouraged the people to join in the movement for preventive hygiene, and inoculations were given to millions of people. In the Western Nam Bo liberated area, 230 therapeutical establishments and 70 gynaecological centres were set up. Each district now has a physician or assistant physician, and each village an assistant physician, or a nurse, or a sanatarian. In all medical establishments, good care is given to the people in either examination, prevention or treatment of diseases — especially for mothers and children. Each province has a mobile team of medical workers who attend to the people in areas under enemy control.

150 kinds of medicines, including tonics, therapeutic drugs and anti-biotics were produced from local ingredients by pharmaceutical establishments.

Production intensification and voluntary enrolment into the army

While successfully thwarting the US-Saigon "rural pacification" plans, the Central Nam Bo people overcame difficulties to intensify production. My Tho province alone tilled 102,000 hectares of rice land, and reclaimed 13,041 hectares of fallow land. In the past 15 months, Kien Phong, My Tho and Kien Tuong grew rice on 50 per cent more land compared with last year. The peasants in Ben Tre harvested an "anti-Yankee" bumper crop with much higher productivity than the preceding years. At present, they are busy preparing for the autumn crop on the whole acreage usually under rice.

In Ben Tre, in May, thousands of youths enlisted into the Liberation Army. 500 youths of the enemy occupied-areas in My Tho, 1,000 in Ca Mau, 10,000 in the provinces of Central Trung Bo and in Rach Gia, Can Tho, Tra Vinh, etc., also volunteered for military service.

Phu Yen women's emulation in production and combat

Besides opposing the US-puppet forced conscription and concentration of people, the women in Phu Yen province have contributed a considerable amount of manpower and material resources to the resistance. On the production front, they have taken charge of nearly all the farm work. More than 80 per cent of the women in the liberated lowlands and highlands can now handle the plough and the harrow. Over 6,000 women have joined mutual-aid teams and collective working groups.

The Phu Yen Women's Union was consolidated and expanded. It counts at present 9,000 members, and 2,000 women have been trained into leading cadres of province, district and village levels, or have become leading members of administrative committees of the corresponding levels. More than 300 are now serving in the armed forces of the region or its component provinces and 100 are working as nurses, midwives, etc.

As a reward for their achievements, 4 women were honoured by the RSVN PRG with the order of Liberation, 3rd class; 9 were awarded the Badge of Liberation, 1st class; 16 the Badge of Liberation, 2nd class; and 237 were mentioned in dispatches by the Phu Yen province Revolutionary People's Committee and Women's Union.

Nixon Is Digging ...

(Continued from page 1)

The deployment of 7.5-ton phosphorus and napalm bombs against civilians and villages speaks volumes for the atrocity of the war and its savageness.

Chemicals used as a means of conventional warfare has generated unforeseeable consequences for man and nature in South Viet Nam. In the 1970-1971 financial year the US administration has spent more than 8 million dollars on chemical warfare and has planned to drop more than 1.3 million gallons of agents Blue and White throughout Indochina. Bombings, toxic-chemical sprayings and pacification "mop-ups" carried out in combination have been ceaselessly lengthening the casualty-toll and causing ever-graver aftermaths among the people. Clearly, Vietnamization is nothing else than a strategy for the continuation of the war with very ruthless and vicious methods, with the use at a higher level of intensity of more devastating and murderous weapons. It is an escalation in atrocities against the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples.

WITH a great ballyhoo, Nixon has been trying to sell it as a "peace plan" to "end US involvement in Southeast Asia." The above gruesome facts completely give the lie to such a hoax. The American people, and the world's peoples as well, have been increasingly shocked by US genocide in Indochina. In the United States, Viet Nam war veterans denounced atrocities they had witnessed or had themselves perpetrated on orders from their superiors.

In Saigon, people of all walks of life exposed new US crimes against their countrymen. In the world, international conferences have purposely been held against American atrocities such as the gathering of scientists against chemical warfare in December 1970, the March 1971 session of the Information Centre on War Crimes in Paris. People accross the world have come to this conclusion: Every atrocity committed by the American aggressors against the South Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples in over two years now has originated from the aggressive policy of the Nixon administration.

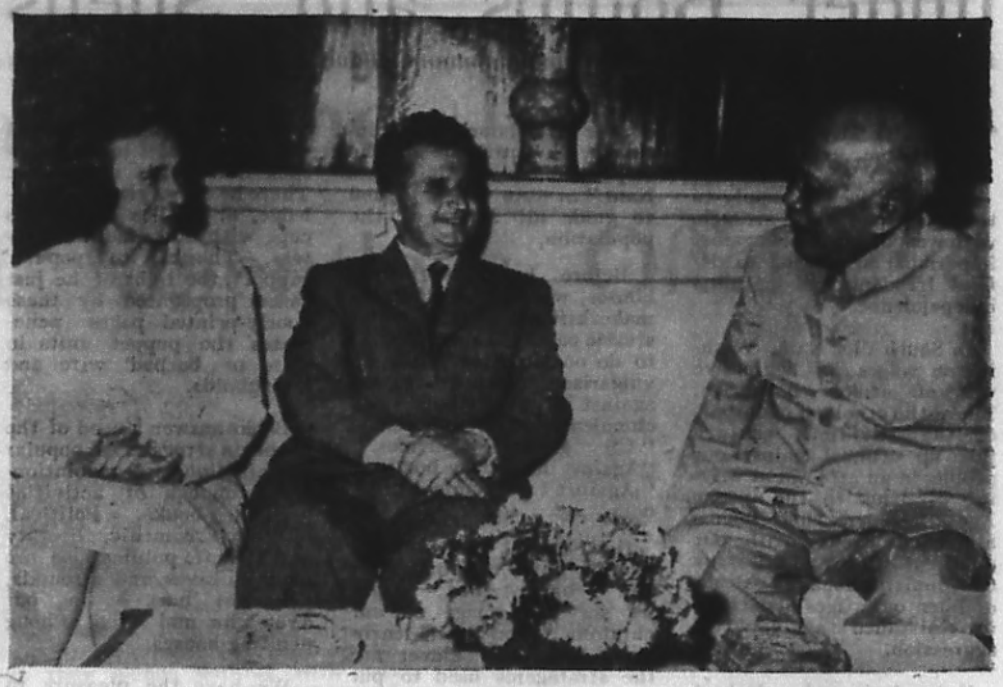
In defiance of an indignant opinion Nixon is keeping vindicating his Vietnamization strategy and pushing up his aggressive war plan more feverishly than ever. He and his associates are concentrating efforts on their scheme to impress young South Vietnamese, equip and beef up the Saigon army, and pour in more war means in a bid to materialize the strategic formula of Vietnamization: "native troops+US fire power." Sweeps, pacification drives and repression in towns and cities continue with more violence, generating fresh crimes against the Indochinese peoples.

AS pointed out by the delegation of the RSVN at the second session of the International Committee for Investigation on US Crimes in South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia (held in Oslo from the 20th to the 25th of June 1971), "The American aggressors have been inflicting untold devastation and destruction on the lands of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. No pretext whatsoever can justify the Nixon administration's prolongation and expansion of the current war of aggression in Indochina. It is high time to mobilize world opinion for more vigorous actions for an end to their offences. The only right way to achieve this aim is that "the United States government should fix a time-limit for a rapid and unconditional withdrawal of all American and satellite troops from Indochina, terminate their aggressive war and leave the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia to settle their own affairs without foreign interference."

Is that an impossible course of action for the Nixon administration? By obstinately dodging it, thereby accumulating new crimes, they are digging their own graves.

SOUTH VIET NAM *In Struggle*

ROMANIAN DELEGATION VISITS DRVN



President Ton Duc Thang cordially receiving President Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife

AT the invitation of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Delegation of the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid a friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam from June 15 to 19, 1971, according to *VNA*.

During its stay in the DRVN, the Delegation called on DRVN President Ton Duc Thang and attended a meeting of the people of Hanoi in its honour; it visited Hanoi, Hai Phong, Quang Ninh... and a number of economic, cultural... establishments.

On June 19, the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the DRVN and the Delegation of the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania held talks and issued a joint communique. It dealt with the present situation in Viet Nam and Indochina, the strengthening of the relations between the two countries and other problems of both sides' common concern.

It sternly condemned the US imperialists' attempts to prolong, intensify and expand the war of aggression in Indochina and underlined their serious setbacks and multiple difficulties on the battlefield, in the United States and the world.

On the problem of Viet Nam, the joint communique said:

"The two sides insisted that the Vietnamese problem be settled on the basis of the 10-point overall solution and the 8-point clarification presented by the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The US government should rapidly, totally and without conditions withdraw the US and satellite troops from South Viet Nam.

It should withdraw its support from the Thieu-Ky-Khiem agents; and really respect the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination. It should permanently cease all encroachments on the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam."

After expressing their resolute support and their deep confidence in the total victory of the just struggle of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and highly appreciating the brilliant victories of the Vietnamese people in their patriotic resistance war against US aggression and in the building of socialism in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the joint communique said:

"The Vietnamese people's remarkable achievements have convincingly demonstrated that in our times, a people who resolutely rise up in defence of their freedom and independence and enjoy the active support of all progressive forces in the world, are invincible.

Expressing the sentiments of militant friendship and solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party, government and people with the just struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people, the Romanian side affirmed its determination to continue fulfilling its international obligations and extend to the fraternal Vietnamese people its whole-hearted assistance and all its political, moral and material support in their resistance against US aggression, in defence of national sovereignty, until complete victory, and in their building of socialism."

"The two sides were gratified to note that the present international situation is very favourable to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples." The joint communique continued: "The world revolutionary movement is mounting impetuously and scoring ever greater successes. The socialist system is daily enhancing its positive role as a determining factor in the evolution of human society. The oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have risen up with force to regain their independence and freedom; they have shattered a great part of the colonial enslaving system of imperialism; and they have been confronting neo-colonialism and colonialism. The movement of the working class and labouring people in the capitalist countries is daily gaining in magnitude and depth.

The forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace are more powerful than the forces of reaction and war, and are unceasingly multiplying their attacks on the positions of US-led imperialism. The time when the imperialists held full sway is gone for ever. All their counter-revolutionary moves have failed and nothing can stave off their collapse.

The two sides held that at the present juncture, the great anti-imperialist forces — the socialist countries, the Communist and Workers' Parties, the national liberation movement, the democratic and progressive forces, the peace forces —, by strengthening their militant solidarity, were certainly capable of inflicting total defeat on all schemes and deeds of aggression and war of the imperialists in the world."

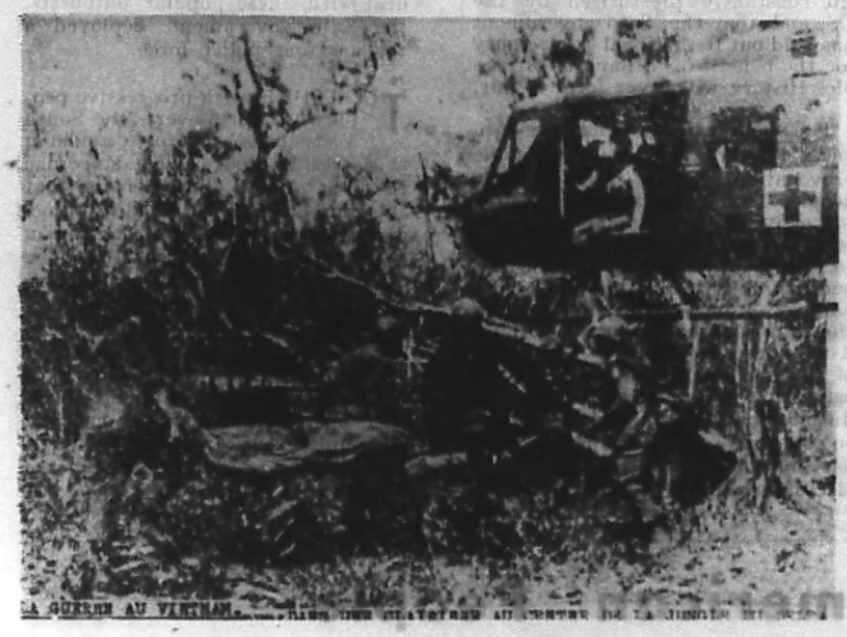
In Laos

Nearly 1,000 Enemy Troops Put out of Action in a Fortnight

IN the first half of June, the Lao patriotic armed forces with the assistance of the people in the enemy-controlled areas brilliantly engaged the enemy in fighting at Ban Nhic, Ban Y Tu, Ban Phak Kut, and on Highway 23 (east of Pakse) and wiped out more than 700 enemy troops, *KPL* said.

According to still incomplete figures, the Lao patriotic forces put out of action nearly 1,000 enemy soldiers including 4 company and field officers of the Vientiane puppet army, and many Thai mercenaries. They seized or destroyed nearly 400 arms and hundreds of tons of other war supplies, shot down 7 aircraft, and completely liberated more than 1,000 people from the enemy's grip.

KPL also reported that on June 9, 10 and 11, the combatants in Saravane province (Southern Laos) shot down 4 US planes while on May 27 and 30 and June 2, the regional forces and guerillas in Luang Prabang and Xieng Khoang provinces had brought down 4 US aircraft. This raised to 2,208 the total of American aircraft downed or destroyed on the ground in Laos since May 1964.



Saigon troops fleeing in disorders with dead bodies on the battlefield of Southern Laos

In Cambodia

CPNLAF Great Activity in Kompong Speu and PreyVeng

DURING the last 10 days of May and first 2 weeks of June, fruitful CPNLAF actions occurred at PreyVeng, Tongle Toch and Srang, *AKI* reported.

From May 21 to 28, in PreyVeng province regional forces and guerillas mounted a series of attacks against the Phnom Penh and Saigon troops along Highway One, and intercepted enemy raiders in Kompong Trabek, killing or wounding more than 300 enemy troops, destroyed 2 artillery positions and 5 M.113 armoured cars, sank or set fire to 3 boats and shot down 3 helicopters. The enemy sweep was beaten off.

On June 8, the CPNLAF fiercely engaged in fighting 2 multi-battalion units of the Phnom Penh troops moving from Vihear Sour in Prey Bang. They wiped out at Tongle Toch the 107th, 149th and 308th battalions and heavily decimated three other battalions 454th, 355th and 398th. The enemy had to beat retreat, leaving behind over 300 dead including many officers.

On the night of June 9, the CPNLAF simultaneously attacked many positions of the 15th, 21st and 28th Phnom Penh brigades in Sraang area situated about fifty kilometres South-west of Phnom Penh. According to initial reports, they wrote off two battalions of the enemy (304th and 367th battalions) and wiped out or captured all the Command Staff of an enemy multi-battalion unit, two and half kilometres southeast of Sraang. They put out of combat nearly 700 adversaries, destroyed 9 vehicles and seized a large quantity of weapons including 2 105mm howitzers, shot down 2 aircraft.

AKI announced from another source that nearly 200 enemy troops were knocked out and 7 aircraft downed during attacks launched from June 3 to 10 by the CPNLAF in Vihear Sour, Kompong Chamlang, Kompong Ampil areas (northeast of Phnom Penh), at Phnom Penh and Svay Rieng.

Tongle Toch and Sraang are two important links in the defence system of Phnom Penh. By overpowering the enemy in these areas, the CPNLAF are seriously threatening his lines south and east of Cambodia's capital city. At a time when the enemy is in disarray, a major ammunition dump in the very heart of Phnom Penh to be used by "elite" US-trained puppet forces was blown up last June 13. With their high combativeness and the whole-hearted help of the people, the Cambodian liberation fighters got over all difficulties and recorded great successes at the very door of Phnom Penh, in spite of US massive air support and Phnom Penh great troop strength.

In Brief ★ In Brief ★ In Brief

— On June 15, a Korea-Romania joint communique on the visit of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party and Government to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed active support to, and firm solidarity, with the Indochinese peoples' just struggle and firmly insisted that the United States put an end to its aggressive manoeuvres and total and unconditional withdrawal of US and satellite troops from Viet Nam and Indochina as a whole.

— On June 19, the 8th conference of the German Social Unity Party issued a statement in which it reiterated its positive political and material support to, and declared that the workers of the GDR would unswervingly continue discharging this internationalist duty toward, the three Indochinese peoples' struggle against US aggression, for national salvation till total triumph.

— Recently, many solidarity meetings with Viet Nam took place in various places in the Democratic Republic of Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The workers in Aichbad (GDR) offered 36,000 *marks* to the South Vietnamese people, and pioneers in Poland and Czechoslovakia collected 53,070 *zlotys* and over 76,000 *kronors* for the Vietnamese pioneers.

— On June 16, in London, several representatives on behalf of the antiwar organizations consisting of over 2,000,000 members, went to US Embassary to hand in a petition calling on the US government to end its aggressive war in Viet Nam and fix a deadline for US troops withdrawal from South Viet Nam before the end of this year.

— In an *Indochinese Week* initiated by West Germans on June 16 in Nuremberg, tens of thousands of people turned out in the streets for demonstrations, meetings, propaganda actions and money collections for the 3 Indochinese peoples.

— On June 11, in Kibaha, addressing a political education seminar of the Tanzanian people's defence forces, President Julius Nyerere highly appraised the brilliant sucoesses recorded by the heroic Vietnamese people and pointed out that imperialism was not to be feared and that Viet Nam set a living example showing that imperialism, despite its economic and military might, could and should be destroyed.

Stop US Corsair Acts Against Cuba

ON June 9, the US imperialists brought to trial four Cuban fishermen illegally arrested in international waters, sentenced them to six months of imprisonment and 10,000 dollars fine each for allegedly trespassing US territorial waters! It was a most objectionable action of the US corsairs, a trick of a thief crying stop thief.

For many years, pursuing the blockade and sabotage of Cuba, the US imperialists have tens of corsair acts against Cuban fishermen. This systematic piracy together with the intrusion of two US boats into Cuban territorial waters seized early June bares the blatant American slander.

Therefore, the unlawful trial by the US imperialists cannot whitewash the May 26 incident; it cannot justify the encroachment upon the Cuban territorial waters by the two US boats now in the hands of the Cuban people. This high-handed deed not only grossly violated Cuba's sovereignty and security, brazenly provoked her, but also crudely challenged international law on the right to move and fish in international waters. It was also aimed at intimidating the Latin American countries which had vigorously been objecting to the piratic policy of the US imperialists, especially after the "cod war" between Ecuador and the United States.

The South Viet Nam people sternly condemn the US imperialists' behaviour toward Cuba and resolutely support the legitimate claims of the Cuban people. They demand that the US imperialist immediately stop all provocations and seizures of Cuban fishing boats and respect the sovereignty of independent Cuba. The Nixon administration must immediately cancel the invalid verdict and set free the Cuban fishermen illegally arrested and condemned.

The South Viet Nam people resolutely side with the Cuban people and approve all necessary measures taken by the Cuban government to defend her sacred sovereignty. The seizure by the Cuban authorities of two American boats and five American crewmen encroaching upon Cuban territorial waters early June was legitimate and necessary for Cuba's territorial integrity and security.

The US imperialists must bear full responsibility for the consequences arising from their actions.

Complete and Real Sovereignty for OKINAWA

Grand meeting in Tokyo demanding the US to immediately restore real and integral sovereignty to Okinawa and not to use it as a military base in service of the Indochina war

WESTERN news agencies report that on June 17 the USA and Japan held "a ceremony for the signing of the treaty restoring Okinawa to Japan." In Tokyo, E. Sato toasted the "enduring friendship" between the two countries and the "radiant future of Okinawa's population." In Washington Rogers read Nixon's satellite-transmitted declaration in similarly glowing words.

So much noise was made because the US government wanted to make everyone believe in Washington's "goodwill" toward the people of Okinawa, and the Nippon ruling circles to present the event as an "achievement" of theirs in their effort to "recover national sovereignty," a very meaningful thing for Sato's Liberal-Democratic Party in the forthcoming elections.

All that, however, was merely a cheap confidence trick. Indeed, in everyone's eyes the US-Japan treaty is an unpalatable sample of the Nixon and Sato administration's utilization of Japanese territory to serve US aggressive policy and neo-colonialism in Asia and the Pacific. Under the treaty, in 1972 the United States will transfer to Japan complete authority over Okinawa but more than 50,000 American troops of occupation will remain on the island, 4 American companies will continue to use its airfields at least until 1974, 85 of its military bases to be used "for a long time," and 18 others to be "temporarily maintained" by the US until after 1972. The treaty makes no mention of US atomic weapons, which means that Okinawa will remain as a major base for US atomic missiles in the Pacific.

The fact that the treaty allows Japanese forces to move in to Okinawa constitutes a concrete manifestation of the Nixon doctrine of using Japanese to fight against Japanese, and Japanese troops to guard American bases to thwart the aspirations for independence and liberty of the Japanese and Asian peoples. That is a new dangerous development in the collusion between US imperialism and the reactionary Sato administration.

Washington has consistently been capitalizing on the "return of Okinawa" to force Japan into reducing its textile exports to the US and revalue the *yen* to save the dollar. Withdrawing from a number of bases under the impact of financial difficulties, the United States has made it binding for Japan, under the treaty's terms, to pay compensations to the tune of 300 million for equipment and infrastructures left behind on the island. What does this mean if not, as the Japanese Socialist Party put it in its June 17 declaration, an act of the "Sato clique's betrayal to the Japanese and Okinawa people"? This further demonstrates that in the relationships between the US and Japan based on an "enduring friendship" which Sato drank a toast to, the latter remains a satellite constantly pressurized by the US, and that the Sato government has sold out its national sovereignty for the benefit of a handful of people. History will never forgive this.

The signing of the American-Japanese treaty came as a veritable provocation against the Japanese people. This explains why in three successive days beginning June 15 tens of thousands of Japanese took to the streets in protest against it, and to urge "US imperialists' return home," "immediate and unconditional return of Okinawa without A-weapons to Japan," "cessation of the use of Okinawa to serve US aggression in Viet Nam." An *AFP* dispatch on June 17 said that about 70,000 trade-union members took part in protest demonstrations in 181 places throughout Japan, and that at Naha, the island's capital, there were 50,000 vocal dissenters. To deal with these popular outbursts, the Sato government deployed a 20,000-strong police force.

TOGETHER with progressive people the world over, the South Vietnamese severely condemn this fresh odious and dangerous Nixon-Sato move. They demand that the United States really and immediately return Okinawa to Japan, that the US-Japanese treaty be abrogated and US bases on Japan's territory be dismantled. They resolutely support the legitimate drive of the Japanese people to recover real and complete sovereignty over Okinawa, and achieve an independent, neutral, peaceful, democratic and prosperous Japan who will do her bit for peace in Asia and the world.

Drawing from US paper Morning Star

American People *Against War*

● *On June 12, a demonstration against the Viet Nam aggressive war broke out in Beverly Hills on the arrival of the US Vice-President Agnew there. The demonstrators smashed the cars of Agnew and his party, turned the US flag upside-down and shouted slogans against Nixon.*

● *The Municipal Council of Isla Vista, California, has just sent a message to Mme Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the RSVN PRG, informing of the passage of a resolution to support the Vietnamese people and of its decision to secede from the United States should the US government fail to withdraw all American troops from Indochina before December 31, 1971.*

● *On June 15, thousands of Viet Nam veterans from all States of America gathered in Washington for a press conference against the US imperialists' crimes in Indochina and called on the US rulers to put an early end to the aggressive war in Viet Nam.*

Recently protests against the aggressive Indochina war were more and more numerous in newspapers published by the US troops in several American bases in Japan, Philippines and England, etc.

● *On June 12, the Council of the American National Churches with a 42,000,000 membership decided to hold next Autumn an extraordinary conference to discuss the plan for a new drive for an end to the aggressive war in Viet Nam. The 7th Conference of the United Christian Church held in Baltimore has just come to decision to demand Nixon to end the Viet Nam aggressive war and all direct and indirect actions of the United States in Indochina before the end of 1971. Reverend Father Douglas Smith in Etna, California, stated that he would stay on the snow-mountain Shasta (4,200m high) for a year to protest against the US administration's continued aggressive war in Viet Nam.*

● *On June 15, the National Committee of the US Democratic Party put out a statement condemning the US government's obstinate refusal to comply with the persistent demand of the overwhelming majority of the American people for a deadline for the complete withdrawal of US troops from South Viet Nam. On June 14, the conference of the American Mayors in Philadelphia passed a resolution urging the total pull-out of GIs from that area before the end of this year and underlined the necessity to redouble pressure upon Nixon for a quick end to the Indochinese aggressive war. Former US Vice-President Humphrey, Senators E. Kennedy, Paul McCloskey, Herman Talmage and Everett Jordan, etc... took Nixon to task and called on him to withdraw all US troops from South Viet Nam before December 31, 1971.*

SOUTH VIET NAM CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION.